CHANGE of the

THIS EVENING THE LONG STRIKE. Mr. Charles Wheat-

NEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING-WAR TO THE KNIFE - PERDITA; Or,
THE ROYAL MILLINAID. Ms. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker,
Mas. Compress. Mrs. Maris Wilkins.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-LITTLE BAREFOOT. Miss Maggie Mitchell. THIS EVENING NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPF, Mr. Rob-

THIS EVENING-RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. THE Broadway-LITTLE BARREPOOT. OPEN DAILY-MOZIER'S EXHIBITION OF MARBLE.

OPEN DATA-CURIOSITIES IN ANATOMY AND NATU RAL INSTORY-LECTURES ON THE MICROSCOPE.

THIS EVENING—THE FAVORTE OF FORTUNE. Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. John Gibber, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Madeline Hearings 6, Mrs. Vernoe.

Business Notices.

## THE HORRORS OF INDIGESTION.

You complain of your stomach, unfortunate dyspeptic; but ought not your stormed to complain of you! Possibly the pairs you can dure are samply the stormed's method of taking revence upon you for negliciting and abusing it. Perhaps you have never made an effort to improve its condition, but, on the other hand, are continually cram-ming it with unwhelesome and incongruous food. Have you ever

HOTTETTER'S STONACH SITTERA. a proper dist, and regular meals? The Bitters in a week would put your diseasive apparatus in perfect order, negalize the flow of bile in secondance with the laws of health, and produce just so much speri secondance with the laws of health, and produce just so much speri est section as world be necessary for your good; and when you were once all right; judicious and regular disting, with a little of the Tonk now and then, would keep you so. If you have neglected those means of core, don't blame your stomeon for the rebellion. It is meetly nature's high that also wonts high. If you neglect it, too nast thing may be Inflammation, or Scirrius Cancer, or some other riolent and dangerous disease. There is such a thing as being fee late in bean HOSTSTERN'S BITTERS

will core Dyspopala; but Dyspepsis may engender diseases which

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE, for Preserving, Restoring and Beautifying the Halr. It is the a delightful and wooderful article the world over produced.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Price \$1 per botton, each T. W. Whiteir & Co., No. 100 Liberry et., N. Y.

SEWING-MACHINES
Fon Sale and To Bast.
V. W. Wickes, No. 744 Broadway, up stairs CONSTITUTION WATER, a certain cure for Dia-meter Graver, and all Diseases of the Kidners and Bladder. De-pot. No. 40 Cliff-st. Sold by all Dimerists.

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, the popu-DAME 8 PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES
For Coughs, Colds and all Tripped and Land

DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES
For Congle, Colds and all Throat and Long Diseases, Sold everywhere,
Ladies, diseard injurious paddings, Madamo Jumel's
Mansmarial Baim and Patent Breast Liavator to develop the form physiologically. Depot 807 Cameles, Sold by druggists, Send for circular.

FOR MARKING LINEN, &C.

CLARE'S INFROVED INDILIBLE PANCE, patented 1803-1998, For
sale by Stationers and Druggists.

THE INDILIBLE PRINCE CO.,
Northampton, Mass.

GENIN'S LARGE AND TASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF Funs consists of every description in that line worn by ladies, from the Ranger to the CHEAPEN, and have been manufactured expressly for the current season. Owner, No. 513 Breadway.

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Reversible Feed Lockstitch

SEWING-MACHINER

Best family machine in the world.

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At WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st., ele-gant cold pressed CHCRCR and AT HORE CARDS and BILLEYS. the pulset Took WEDDING EXPELOPS.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, hosps it glossy and from falling out; removes Dandruff; to assing used. Sold by Russian, No. 10 Aster House, and D THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES-LOCK STITCH .emilies and Menufacturers. They are world-renowned. The Hown Machine Co. No. 599 Broadway, New-York. IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and
Manufacturers. Graven & Baker Sewing Machine Company,
No. 478 Broadway.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ELLIPTIO S. M. Co.'s LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MA-

CHINA, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premium (gold medsl) of Ma WILLOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE .- " Its seam WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

WEED'S IMPROVED SEWING-MACHINES, 506 Broadway Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozon; Duplicates, \$2.

OPPRESSION AFTER EATING, SOUR RISING, and every form of Dyspepels cared by Dr. Haranson's Praintautic Lorangus. Also the surest care for Continuous and Piles.

At Gimberde's, No. 588 Broadway, on achibition the week superb Papiers Macras articles, just imported, for sale rotall at wholesele price.

CRISTADORO'S EXCRUSION HAIR DYR is universally A CURE AT LAST!—One more disease conquered the word cases of Rheumatism are being daily cared by the new and wonderful discovery known as METCALFA'S CHEAT RESUMATION

A SURE PILE CURE. Dm. Granuar's Fina Instrument.

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esitively cures the worst cases of Files. Sent by mail on retiget of \$4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Again wanted every
hears. Address J. B. Howairs, Manager, No. 57 Broadway, New

POLLAR & SON, No. 692 Broadway, New-York,
ness Fourth-st., Managenam Fire Manuscruzera.
Fires cut to order, repaired and mounted.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, published this morning, contains the latest particulars of the Baltimore difficulty, and the removal of the Police Commissioners. The Fenian Trials in Canada; the concluding chapters of "Felix Holt, the Radical;" Foreign Correspondence; Diplomatic Correspondence; Michael Scanlon indorsing Horace Greeley; the Democratic Estimate of the Result in the State; Agriculture—American Institute Formers Club; Gov. Fenton and the Pardoning Power; Whae a Supporter of John T. Hoffman Thinks of Abraham Lincoln; Editorials; Election Intelligence; Commercial Mattters; Market Reports; Summary of the Latest News, Sec.

New Publications; Legal Intelligence; Commercial Matters; Market Reports, and other items of importance.

INDIANA.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT. SELECTION TO THE SHIESE. Supreme Court of Indiana whitawarolis, Nov. 1.—The Supreme Court of Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—The Supreme Court of Indiana-by a unanimous vote on yesterday decided that the thir-teenth article of the State Constitution called the "black article," which forbide negroes from coming into the State, to be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States and void. This decision causes much re-locing, though it does not remove it nullifies what has long been considered a stainfupon the State of Indiana, and a diagrees to civil legislation.

BOBBERY IN LEXINGTON, MO.

BY CLASSAPH TO THE THEORY.

BY. LOUIS, NOV. I.—A Lexington special reports that the cash-drawer of Alex. Mitchell's bank was robbed yesterday by four armed men. The amount taken was \$2,000. The oblicess are in pursuit of the robbers. No other particulars are given. The dapperations were doubless or Confederate bush rhackers, who abound in that crotten.

New Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in belr Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

Unionists of this and every City and incorporated village in our State! unless your names are on the regis ters of your respective election districts to-morrow night. you cannot vote at the election next Tuesday! This truth has been dinsed in your ears for months; yet some will doubtless turn up unregistered, and will blame the law or its administrators for the consequence of their own culpable heedlessness. The law is nontoo stringent; if the Right of Suffrage has any value or meaning, it should be thoroughly guarded against fraud. To allow a vote to be polled by one who is not a legal voter is exactly equivalent to denying the Right of Suffrage to one fairly entitled to exercise it. Let thorough inquiry be made, and let the very last legal voter be registered to-day. Then let to-morrow be devoted to scrutinizing the registers and purging them of the name of every one not legally entitled to vote. Do let this work be done thoroughly, and the Republican Unionists cannot be beaten. But let us have the very last legal voter duly registered to-

The false charge made by The World that the police were compelled to contribute to an election fund bas been answered by the Commissioners. There is not the least truth in the slander, and The World is bound

The meeting of the Loyal Veterans this evening, to ratify the Republican State ticket, will be an extraordinary occasion, and the valor and devotion of a lone and terrible war will once again give their luster and strongth to the triumph of free principles. Major-Gen. Fremont will preside, and some of our leading officers will address the meeting.

Gen. Sweeney, now restored to the Regular Army, and therefore no longer a Fenian, has written a letter to the Canadian authorities ex-officially confirming the defense of the prisoner Col. Lynch, now under sentence of death, that he was not an officer in the Fenian raid. This statement ought to determine any tendency on the part of the Canadians to a merciful treatment of their prisoner.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that the article in the Constitution prohibiting negroes from entering the State is null and void, and thus redeems Indiana from a foul disgrace. The next step will be to strike the barbarism from the Constitution, an act to which the Logislature is bound by the decision of the Court that the article is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

THE MARYLAND TROUBLES.

The trouble in Baltimore is not of recent origin. It began with the Rebellion, and dates as far back as the Spring of 1861, when the Rebels of Baltimore fired upon a Massachusetts regiment marching to the defense of Washington. A large number of the people of Maryland were Rebels, and Maryland regiments fought in the ranks of Lee and Johnston. Fortunately the geographical position of the State placed it, from the first, under the protection of the Government, and the courage of its loyal people prevented it from being dragged into secession. After the war, in self-protection and simple justice, the loyal men of Maryland amended the State Constitution to prevent returned Robels from voting, and by a strict registry law they have thus far succeeded in saving the State from the rule of ite worst enemies. Since Andrew Johnson adopted the policy of placing the whole South under the rule of the Rebel leaders, the men who sympathized and aided the Rebellion in Maryland have made a bold effort to regain the power they had forfeited by treason, and Gov. Swann, elected as a Union man in 1864, has MARSH'S TRUSS OFFICE removed from No. 642 done his best to sustain it. Baltimore, the headquarof attack. The laws of the State, strictly enforced by the Police Commissioners, enabled only Union men to vote, and at all the recent elections, including that of Gov. Swann, thousands of known Rebels were disfranchised. So long as the Police Commissioners remained in office it was certain that the laws would be nonestly administered, and that the barriers erected by the loval community for its protection would not be broken down or evaded by the men who sought to join Maryland to the Confederacy. This did not suit Gov. Swann, whose change of politics compelled him to depend on Rebel votes for political advancement. He determined to remove the Commissioners and replace them with men less devoted in their Unionism; or this purpose the charges were preferred which have been investigated before the Governor at Annapolis, and upon which he has removed the Com-We have carefully examined the evidence on the

ide of the Governor, and compared it with that for the defense, and cannot see how any respectable lawyer could conscientiously say that the charges had been proved. The witnesses for the prosecution, of whom 66 were summoned, testified that only Radical Judges of elections were appointed in certain wards; that in some cases there were no boxes used to deposit rejected votes to preserve them for future adjudication; that legal votes were refused; that the police force was used to intimidate voters by violence; that Commissioner Wood had been seen drunk in the streets-in short, that the recent election was illegally and unjustly conducted. Every particle of this testimonyso far as the charges against the Commissioners are sustained by it-has been rebutted by the evidence for the defense. It is true, no doubt, that there were abuses and irregularities at the polls, for these are inevitable in all large cities, but it has not been shown that in a single instance the Commissoners were responsible. They, on the contrary, appear to have done all in their power to secure a full and fair and legal vote, without respect to party interests; the good character of the Judges of Elections was fully proved, and their "Radcalism" seems to mean that they were Union men and not Rebel sympathizers; the ballot boxes were proven to be those always in use, and used in the election of Governor Swann in 1864; in several cases the use of rejected boxes was proved when witnesses for the resecution had sworn they saw none; the respectability of the special police was established; the charge of drunkenness against Commissioner Wood fell to the ground, and is not even cited in the Governor's decision; while in many cases the witnesses for the prosecution were proven to be men of immoral character. graduates of the prison, or candidates for its honors The credibility of the main points of the testimony in support of the charges is destroyed by the overwhelming evidence in behalf of the accused. As an in-stance of the manner in which the Commissioners conducted the election, we quote the instructions of Mar-shal Carmichael to the Police force. The evidence shows that they were faithfully observed:

chows that they were faithfully observed:

Police Department, Office of the Marshal. 
Baltmong, Oct. 9, 1866. 
Captain Lyken: You will instruct your whole force, and impress the enforcement rigidly, of the rules and regulations in relation to the non-interference with politics at the polis in the approaching election, which will take place to morrow, the loth inst. It will be their imporative duty to suppress all manifestations of disorder. Keep the polis clear, and protect all and every citizen to having his legal vote recorded. Arrest all parties attempting to inoite a riot, and keep them at the Station-House until the collections of the collections of the collection of the collection

force to meet at the Station-Hona; at 6 o'clock a.m. You will place such a force at each precinct as in your judgment will be sufficient to preserve order. You will also direct a sergeant with a squad of men to go around the several precincts during the day. Detail an officer to bring the result of the election to your station, where reporters will receive it. It is expected that all officers will do their duty fraitfully. Read soction 21, page 10, of the General Regulations to the officers. Give notice to all bar-rooms, lager-bier salcons and groy-shops to close their places of business at 6 o'clock this ereaing, and keep them closed until 6 o'clock on Thursday morning. Have this order strip carried out. hem closed until 6 o cases on order strictly carried out. By order of the Board of Police, Thos. H. Cansuchael. Marshal.

But all this evidence had no effect upon the Covernor. His manner of conducting the trial was extraordinary. After laying great stress upon the fact that the Commissioners refused to acknowledge his jurisdiction and appear before him, when Commissioner Hindes did appear, he declined to examine him or hear his statement! At the outset of the trial he made the astonishing announcement that he intended to finish it by Wednesday, and that the moment he was satisfied he should make his decision, even without waiting to hear the whole of the evidence. This was a drumhead court-martial, and not a trial, Mr. Latrobe, counsel for the prosecution, insisted that the case should be closed without delay, as "Time pressed, and if the Commissioners were removed, as they hoped and believed they would be, there was much to be done. Many changes were to be made before next Tuesday—the day of election." He had the audacity to urge this decent haste in behalf of "14,000 disenfranchised people of Baltimore," though they were disenfranchised by the Legislature of Maryland for disloyalty. But Gov. Swann needed no urging. From the first, it is apparent, he had made up his mind that the Commisioners should be removed, and no evidence in their favor could have changed him. His own words have made it plain that the trial over which he presided was a farce and a mockery-that these men were not summoned to Annapolis to be tried, but to be condemned.

The changes had to be made before next Tuesday, and they have been made. The new Commissioners may be trusted to take care of the interests of the " fourteen thousand disenfrauchised eople of Baltimore," next Tuesday, and the 14,000 iends of the Robellion may be trusted to take care ot the Governor. New Commissioners, new Judges of Elections, a new police, will have control of the polls, and Baltimore under their rule will send twentyone members to the Legislature pledged to vote for Thomas Swann as United States Senator from Maryland. This is the meaning of the removal of the Commissioners-to wrest the State from the Union men who saved it from rebellion, and make the Legislature the tool of one man's political ambition.

## THE PROSPECT.

An intelligent and capable observer, who has recently visited two-thirds of the Counties of our State, making personal inquiry as to the prospect, makes in the several Counties:

MAJORITIES	FUR PARIUS.
Allegany 3,500	Niagara 1,000
Broome 2,000	Oneida 1,100
Cattaraugus 2,150	Onondaga 3,000
Cayuga 3,100	Ontario 1,500
Chautauqua 5,000	Orange 500
Chemung 100	Orleans 1,300
Chenango 1,650	Oswego 2,500
Clinton 200	Otsego 375
Cortland 1,900	Rensselaer 600
Delaware 1,200	St. Lawrence 7,800
IN SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	Saratoga 1,250
	Schenectady 100
MALES AND	Schuyler 650
Essex 1,300 Franklin 1,100	Steuben 2,100
The state of the s	Suffolk 700
A SEELEN AS A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Tioga 1,300
	Tompkins 1,500
Herkimer 1,250	
Jefferson 2,600	44 100 11 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
Lewis 400	The later warm Property of the Parish of the
Livingston 1,400	
Madison 2,700	
Monroe 1,500	Yates 1,100
Total	69,325
MAJORITIES 1	POR HOFFMAN.
Albany 1,650	Queeus 700
Columbia 50	Richmond 800
Greene 450	Rockland 650
Hamilton 100	Schoharie 700
Kings 4,290	Seneca 500
Montgomery 100	Sullivan 200
New-York 38,000	Ulster 350
Putnam 250	Westehester 1,000
Total	50,300
Majorities for Fentan	69,325
Majorities tot Letteou	THE CASE OF THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY.

Majorities for Hoffman...... 50,300 Fenton's majority...... 19,025 -We do not believe any 38,000 majority can be polled for Hoffman in this City; but, on the other hand, we consider the above majorities for Fenton in several counties rather high. We consider 65,000 about the aggregate majority that will be given in the Fenton counties. If Hoffman can get 50,000 in his Counties, we have but a narrow margin for a poll of

We say to our friends throughout the State, "You cannot be beaten by the adversary; but you can beat yourselves. If you fight the battle as eagerly. resolutely, unflinchingly, as your brethren in MAINE, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, IOWA, NEBRASKA and WEST VIRGINIA have just done, you will surely triumph! But two votes unpolled in each school district would lose us the State. Count nothing safe till the last vote has been polled!

MANHOOD AGAINST THE MACHINES.

All decent citizens have for years been complaining of the corruptions and disgrace of the Tammany Ring." They are now offered, and for the first time, a clear and tempting chance to "smash the machines," both of Tammany and Mozart together. Have they the pluck, the faith, the resolute will? Have they the manhood requisite for such a task? We believe they have; and believe, also, that the culminating fraud of the present coalition between Tammany and Mozart Halls will prove the providential engine for the destruction of those corrupt and corrupting agencies of local power. It is a combination in which the people have been utterly ignored-even the men, the rank and file, of the two huckstering institutions. It is a ticket which only four men, it is well known, had any part in nominating; and now the feeling even of the Tammany and Mozart people is-Let the four nominators elect it-if they can!"

We believe it will be found before sundown next Tuesday that they CANNOT. That even the slaves and helots of the "old machines" will themselves revolt against a tyranny so selfish and so odious; while, outside of the "machines," will stand arrayed the young, fresh and vigorous cohorts of the Democratic-Union party, in combination with all that is manliest and most independent in other parties, for one final Waterloo defeat of the allied pillagers. The ticket of the combined anti-Ring men, indersed by the Union-Republican party, is personally as unexceptionable and politically as strong as has ever been presented. James M. Smith, the candidate for Surrogate, has served with distinguished impartiality, ability and credit as Recorder, and has an enormous clientage among the people of this City, wholly irrespective of party lines. John Sedgwick is one of our best known and most widely respected lawyers, while Gen. Charles G. Halpine has endeared himself to the loyal of all classes by his services through the war, and the pathos, frolic and good-humor of his songs and other writings under his nom de plume of "Private Miles O'Fieilly." Rally on this ticket, citizens of New-York! and the

Ring" which has cursed us with its rule will become a thing of the past. Beat the "Ring" in November, and the contest for the City offices in December will be already won. Let us lose in November in this struggle of the good men of all parties against the Tammi Mosart coalition, and while we shall not even then quite despair of the City elections in Decomber, none

can question but that the trouble and expense of electing respectable City officers will be more than doubled. With ox-Recorder Smith for Surrogate, John Sedgwick for Recorder, Halpine for Register, and Gen. Shaler for Supervisor, a retorm will have been effected worth millions to the public treasury, and which, by effectually breaking down the "Ring," will promise offectually breaking down the "Ring," will promise the Secretary is nowise recognishe. He was not us that for the future we have entered on a new and brighter era in our local politics. Men of Payments; so he is not to blame for the failure thus New-York! do you desire the Tammany "Ring" to be continued in power? If so, vote for its County and Judiciary nominees on next Tuesday. But if you wish a different state of affairs to exist hereafter, let your ballots fall next Tuesday for James M. Smith, John Sedgwick, Charles G. Halpine and Gen. Alex ander Shalor as our united candidates. The power of the "Ring," as Gon. Sherman said of the Confederacy, "is an empty shell. Pierce its outer crust and there will be nothing further left of its power for evil.

TWO GOOD DECISIONS. Mr. Justice Barnard's decision yesterday, agains the thieving and infamous gas contract, was to have been expected: but it is prompt and opportune, and quite characteristic of a Judge who has in so many ustances of late yindicated the honor of the city by upholding the law equally in defense of the public health and the public purse, and against cholers, rum, and robbery. He will do nothing, we are assured, to blot this fair record; and we altogether congratulate the friends of good city government that a Democratic Judge has been so wisely honest as to give one of the principal schemes of municipal plunder its death blow. Thanks no less are due to one of the honest minority of Councilmen, Mr. Christopher Pullman, who brought suit against the fraud about to be consummated by our gas-contracting Councilmen, and did not quit his chosen work a day till he had secured the victory for the City which yesterday Judge Barnard made manifest from the bench. The City will not, in this instance, be forced to open its pockets at the audacious demand of its official highwaymen.

It was argued that the Common Council was

legislative body, and could not, therefore, be reatrained by injunction; but the Judge found his duty clear in the laws of 1860, which authorize the County Supervisors to levy by taxation for certain objects, among them the lighting of the city by gas, under provision that no part of the Corporation should ineur liability beyond the sums appropriated for objects specified. The appropriation for gas is limited to \$763,745, which sum can cover only a contract for one year, while it is sufficiently notorious that the City's councilmen contracted for 10 years and for a much larger sum per year, thus legislating away illegally and wastefully millions of hard-earned and hardly-borne taxes. The swindle of the Gas Contracts would have cost the City little short of \$10,000,000, one-half of which was likely to have been gross profit to the contractors. Judge Barnard continued the injunction against the contract, and thus has saved the city, and the city's poor, who must ultimately bear the burdens which popularly-elected fraud installed in office imposes upon its tax-payers, millions about to be thrown into the abysmal pockets of the city's countless thieves.

Of searcely inferior importance is the decision which Justice Barnard has rendered in the case of Richard A. Henry against Charles G. Cornell, Street Commissioner. The case was one in which the congregated interests of our most respectable citizens, represented by the standing and talent of the Citizens Association, took active and zealous part. It is no secret that the office of the Street Commi open to the same charges and suspicion that have assailed the malpractices of our illiterate and unsecupulous Councilmen. Judge Barnard's decision advertises the fact in law that the books of officers of the corporation must be open to all citizens; so that hereafter we are less liable to suffer from having the lurid lights of the Street Department hid under a bushel. These two decisions, we submit, are a good day's

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

We publish elsewhere a card from Mr. Saward, Sec retary and General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, explaining that the responsibility of the repeated delays which have taken place in the transmission, by Cable, of intelligence from Europe to this country, does not rest with the Company he represents. They have arisen, it appears, from the present imperfect condition of the Newfoundland lines, may. transmission, by Cable, of intelligence from Europe to resent imperfect condition of the Newfoundland lines, may. which, however, are being properly reconstructed so as to obviate in future the inconvenience of which general complaint has been made. Mr. Saward's letter, as far as it goes, is satisfactory. We give the Atlantic Telegraph Company full credit for a desire to meet the wishes of the public on both sides of the Atlantic, and we are not insensible to the difficulties which must attend the initiatory working of their great enterprises but without laying ourselves open to the charge of being captious, we may be allowed to observe that as regards the transmission of news by the Atlantic Cable, there is great room for improvement. For instance, we find The London Spectator of the 20th inst. complaining that instead of reporting what people want to know, only vague scraps of intelligence are transmitted from this side. Up to that date, it seems, they had not heard in England the result of the elections in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, all of which took place the same day with that for Pennsylvania. And so we on this side are frequently favored with items of news utterly devoid of interest to the people of this country-news relating to matters of which no one here cares a jot. These things demand attention, and it is to be hoped that with the reduction of tolls, and the completion of the subsidiary lines, a better system of management will be inaugurated.

Though the following appeared in our last, its im portance justifies its reconsideration:

portance justifies its reconsideration:

"Washington, Oct. 31.—The receipts of internal revenue to day were \$1.27.484. The total receipts for October are \$3.41.4430, against \$39.437.993 for the corresponding month of last year. The receipts for the four months of the present fiscal year amount to \$125,250,563, which is nearly \$1.000,000 in excess of receipts for the corresponding months of 1865. At the close of business Itoday, there were nearly \$10,000,000 of gold beid by the Treasury, including about \$14,000,000 held on gold certificates. To-morrow, \$24,000,000 are due for interest on \$5.200, which will for a time reduce the balance. The Socretary is firm in the determination and to dispace of gold for the present—as least, except as it may be required for legitimate disbursements of the Government."

—Secretary McCulloch, would seem, to regard the

- Secretary McCulloch would seem to regard the payment of our National Debt not a "legitimate" disbursement of public money. We non-concur. That is the very object for which this surplus was, by stringent taxation, created.

The Secretary might at once buy up and cancel at least \$100,000,000 worth of our Public Debt, thereby reducing the annual interest, payable out of the earnings of the People, by at least \$5,000,000-it might be by over \$7,000,000. This redemption of Public Debt would release at least \$75,000,000 in gold, throwing it into the channels of trade, rendering gold abundant for every conceivable purpose, and increasing the real value of every greenback" and "Government bond" in the conntry. The purchase and destruction of a twenty-fifth part of our National Debt could not fail to appreciate all of that debt which remained unsatisfied. The bread of the poor would be cheapened; and, while most products and property were declining in ourrency value, Government bonds would be rising steadily in value. If that would not produce a state of things highly favorable to the conversion of shorttime Treasury obligations into longer, what could?

But Mr. McCulloch, it seems, has determined "not to dispose of gold for the present." In other words, he has determined to keep the food and clothing and fuel of the poor as dear as possible. Whatever his motives, he throws the giant weight of the Treasury Flour, Coal, Pork, &c., &c. He uses his vast power so as to enrich these and send the laborer's children hungry to bed. This is in glaring antagonism to the doctrines of his Annual Report and his Fort Wayne

Corneration Molites.

For whatever Congress has done or left undone far to resume. All we ask of him is, that he use tohatever power he has on the side of useful Industry agains baleful Speculation. Let him pay the Public Dobt so fast and so far as he can, thus making Bonds scarce and Coin more abundant, and we will bless him to the good he does and credit him with that he pro sumptively would have done, had he been en But, so long as he hoards Gold to the extent of \$80,000,000, he plainly tends, through making Coin scarce, to increase the premium borne by it, thus inflating all nominal values and stimulating speculation to the utmost. If his power is to be thus used, we cannot regret that it is restricted.

ENTERPRISE

The Times pays us the compliment of not liking our foreign news. It finds that one of our Cable dispatches expressed an opinion. By referring to that dispatch it will be found that the news was true and the opinion a natural one. The Associated Press sent a dispatch next day corroborating our news. A more prudent item of news was never published. Our co temporary also dislikes a statement of one of our Berlin correspondents, that Napoleon was so unwell that the principal surgeon of Prussia had gone to Biarritz, and that the Emperor was dangerously ill. Everybody knows that the Emperor has been in bad health, and that his stay at Biarritz was for that reason prolonged. The Times has never been conspicuous for enterprise. When it can get a correspondent into the service of the Government, and have his expenses paid, manages to do very well, and much the enterprise that it has shown recently has been through the "kindness" of the Administration. Whatever may be the character of our fereign dispatches, they cost a good deal of money, and they are understood to be the best received by any American newspaper. The only impression The Times has made re cently has been a facility in garbling dispatches. For "fixing" up dispatches and making them "tell," for pitifully tinkering with the fame of Generals like Sheridan, to suit the contemptible purposes of a degraded Administration, The Times has attained a conspicuous notoriety. This sort of enterprise is easy. It may be done in a moment, and sosts no money. We have no desire to imitate our cotemporary or to dispute its preëminence in this respect.

Two newspapers in New-Jersey have been quoted to us as urging every voter to be at the polls upon the second Tuesday of November, and one too-confiding reader of those sheets was yesterday passing through this city upon a week's trip, intending to return in time to deposit his vote upon one week from next Tuesday. Let no man be mistaken in time either of registry-which is this day-nor of balloting, which is upon Tuesday next, November 6.

JOHN V. GRIDLEY is the regularly nominated candidate of the Republican-Unionists of the XIth Assembly District. We regret to see the name of Col. Van Buren presented in opposition. To run both is to invite defeat, and it seems to us that no course remains but to poll every vote for Mr. Gridley.

Let no voter in our State who desires honest Government and speedy justice fail to put in a ballot next Tuesday " For a Convention." We must reform our Judiciary, so as to remove the dead-lock in the Court of Appeals which keeps creditors out of their honest dues interminably. We need a Legislature too numerons to be bribed or bought. We need radical safeguards against the ever-swelling tide of municipal corruption. Honest men of all parties! vote For a Convention!

GEORGE F. Noves, the Republican-Union candidate for Assembly in the XVIIIth District, is an earnest, capable champion of Municipal Reform, who will be able to effect great good for our City if elected. It

Coi. HENRY BERNY, Republican-Union candidate for Assembly in the XVIth District, has long been honorably known in the XVIIIth Ward, as an earnest patriot and reformer. The district is adverse, but he has two if not three competitors, and can probably be elected. He is worth working for.

W. H. DE CAMP, Republican candidate for Assem bly in the XXIst (Harlem) District, is an estimable and patriotic citizen, and will make an excellent legislator. His election is morally certain if his friends but do their duty. Friends in Harlem and Yorkville give us the pleasure of announcing his election next Wednesday morning!

We repeat our cantion against trading off a vote for Governor for any consideration whatever. The "Ring" would gladly sacrifice any and everything to elect Hoffman. We are sure of an overwhelming majority in Congress; we must not barter away our Governor and thus mar the symmetry of the national triumph. Be sure that your ballot reads-" For Governor, REUBEN E. FENTON."

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER is making a gallant fight for Congress in the rugged VIIth District, composite of the XIth and XVIIth Wards of our City. He will poll a large vote on personal grounds, and we hope every nerve will be strained in his behalf by the Unionists. A victim of "My Policy," he ought to be sent to Washington to confront its author, German has for years, if ever, been sent to Congress from our City, the zeal with which he is supported by the Germans of his district is quite intelligible. His vote will be very large, and there are hopes of election. Give him all possible aid!

Let us carry the County Ticket and the "Ring" can make no fight for December.

Joseph | B. Taylor is advertised as the "Regular Union-Republican" nominee for Supervisor. renounced and deserted the Republican-Union party months ago, and is now in full communion with the Sham Democracy. Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER is the only Republican-Union candidate for Supervisor, and will surely be chosen. But let him have every Republican vote, since no man more richly

To-day and to-morrow are appointed for the session of Inspectors. Every citizen should be awake to the duty of registry; every earnest partisan should see that his neighbor is prepared to vote. Without this care, the election on Tuesday next will be hazarded.

It is jocosely promised that every "Ring" man shall be allowed to cast one vote next Tuesday for every place or contract held by himself, or some convenient "dammy" in his interest. It can only be with the hope that this might bedone that the "Ring" Democrats can be expected to poll 40,000 majority for their State ticket in this city.

The World is distressed by information that "Greeloy" refuses to canvass the IVth Congress District, and "will not contribute a cent toward the necessary into the scale of the speculators in and monovolists of excepage." It proposes to make a small contribution

CLEH-SICKS REWARD -68 a toward printing the necessary ballots, &c -which considering the limited resources and number pros-pects of that journal, is very generous, and meritgrateful acknowledgment. But The World horrows trouble needlessly. Ballots for Mr. Greeley will be printed, distributed and voted, though his engagements in the canvass generally ferbid his giving much personal attention to this district. The World may save its "stamps" for the hard Winter in immediate prospect, and rost assured that the canvass for Mr. Greeley will be properly attended to, and that his riends in the district will meet the necessary expen-ses without taxing the generosity of his adversaries.

THE CANVASS IN THE CITY It is believed in well-informed circles that Separtison from Fox will not be a candidate next Tuesday worms. John Fox will not be a candidate next Tuesday warms, but that Mr. Benjamin Wood will suddenly appear as the united nominee of the Tammany and Mozart coalition. It is to accomplish this that Mr. S. S. Cox was defiated although urged for the place by all the highest official interests of the Democratic ranks.

In the Vth District the race between John Morricey.

and Gen. Nelson Taylor increases both in interest and activity, allowing hope that Eneas Elliott, the Union nominee, will slip in between. This is not as improbable as it may seem, for so far the contest between the Taylor and Morrissey factions is so fierce that the triends of Taylor threaten to go over to Mr. Elliott, rather than allow his Democratic rival to succeed. On the whole, hoveyer,

his Democratic rival to succeed. On the whole, however, the friends of Morrissey appear to have rather the best of it; but Union men should rulax no effort for their andiato, as by remaining inactive they will not help our state ficket, which is the chief point at issue.

In the Vith District there is a deadly revolt of alithe Democratic rank and file against Thomas E. Stewer, the has been placed in the field to represent the Philadelphia and Albany Conventions. Democrats say they cannot stomach a candidate who, lest year in the Assembly, was most active in urging the Frontier Police bill, the Excise law and the Registry law—three measures which we think very excellent, but which are deadly poison to the Democratic system. Against Mr. Stewart on the Democratic side. system. Against Mr. Stewart on the Democratic side, and as the candidate of all the independent Democrats, the Hon. George Stevenson has taken the field, and will give both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Charles S. Spencer a fair and close race for the position. Mr. Stevenson is a lawyer of good character and practice, thoroughly Democratic in his views, and last Winter served faithfully in the Assembly as one of its independent and very active mombers. He will be supported vigorously by the Democratic Union party and by innumerable local chiefs, even of the Tem-many and Mozart factions, who proclaim confidently that they can carry the election.

In the VIIth District Mr. G. F. Steinbreuner is making a good race, and will undoubtedly poil a respectable vote and largely help our State ticket.

In the VIIIth District Col. Le Grand B. Cannon is

doing finely, and of him the same may be said that we have said of Mr. Steinbrenner. Many hendreds of loyst Democrats will vote for him who have not yet been suf-ficiently subjugated by the "machines" to smallow Mr. In the IXth District, the infamous treachery of the at-

tempt made by the "Ring" to put up so respectable a citizen as Mr. D. S. Jackson, "only to be knocked down," will carry many Democratic votes to the support of the Mon. William A. Darling, the Union nominee, who is extremely popular with all classes for his liberality to the poor and other virtues which the poor know how to ap

WASHINGTON.

THE TROUBLE IN MARYLAND-GOV. SWANN CLOSSTED WITH THE PRESIDENT-TROOPS IN BALTIMORE-NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE TENNESSEE LEGISLA-TURE-GEN. HOWARD'S REPORT. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBONS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1896.

The news of the removal of the Baltimore Police

Commissioners, although not unexpected, created a good deal of excitement here on being made public. This evening Gov. Swann of Maryland, and his chief counsel in the trial, arrived here direct from Annapolis in the 6 p. m. train. They were closeted with the President at the White House most of this evening. Swann is here evidently for further instructions. will be remembered that Swann visited the President when the trouble first commenced. and expressed a desire to remove the Police Commissioners immediately after the Mayorality election without trial. To this the President would not consent. He felt conscious that he made a mistake in the New-Orleans matter and felt that he should the people and give him an opportunity, in case of a resort to arms by the friends of the Commissioners, to send United States troops to maintain the Governor's policy. Swann has obeyed Mr. Johnson's instructions and the result is known. He how comes here-again to be prompted on the next step to be taken. Secretary S. Browning and Attorney-General Stanberry I believe were all present at the White House, while Swann was with the President. Swann evidently wants more troops sent to Baltimore. It is a positive fact that there are now at least 800 soldiers at Fort McHenry, but Swann thinks this force not sufficient. He wants enough to have a guard stationed at each of the election polls on the day of election. Two battalions of the 12th Infantry, several companies of the Veteran Reserve Corps, two battalions of United States cavalry, several companies of heavy artillary, several batteries of light artillery, and a regiment of negro soldiers, some 2,500 in all, are now stationed between this point and Annapolis. It is stated here that Gen. Grant went to Baltimore this morning.

The Legislature of Tennessee meets at Nashville on next Monday, the 5th inst. Johnson politicians from that State now here say that the Legislature of that State intend passing a negro suffrage bill, and boast that a mob will clean them out if they attempt it.

Major A. P. Ketchum, of the Staff of Gen. Howard, who went to New-York a few days since to assist the General in completing his report, returned with it this morning. It was to-day forwarded to the Secretary of War. Mr. Richard Cox of Georgetown, who owns the property occupied by the National Association for relief of destitute colored women and children, demanded for these people is not yet completed. The Freedmen's Bureau has done all in its power to arrange this satisfactorily, yet Cox will not submit to his property being used donger. During the war Cox commanded a company of Rebel soldiers.

For the 16,000 school-children in the city of Washington, the city owns but one schoolhous

chool education.

The funeral of Mr. Frank Henry, the newspaper
The funeral of Mr. Frank Henry, the newspaper

The funeral of Mr. Frank Henry, the newspaper correspondent who lately died at Easton, Pa., took place to-day. It was largely attended by members of the newspaper fraternity. The remains were deposited in the Congressional Cemetery.

The sending of money through the mails by the postal money order system, which was commenced Nov. I, 1864, has just become a paying business. The report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1866, show \$90 over expenses. Dr. MacDonald, the Superintendent of the money order office here, who has just returned from a visit to Europe, says that the system is not yet.

om a visit to Europe, says that the system is not yet self-supporting there.

A guard of 56 marines from the barracks here was sent to New-York to-day to join the steamer Susquehana, under charge of Lieut. Goodrell of that corps. The troops in this military department were mustrel for pay to day. It will require \$70,000 to cancel their claims. The United States Claim Commission than the Commission and Sala 190 claims against the their claims. The United States Claim Commission last month received and filed 122 claims against the Government. Fifteen have been allowed and 3) rejected. These claims emanate principally from contractors or farmers whose houses were destroyed in the South in consequence of military operations during the late Robellion.

It is quite cold here, and looks as though it west going to show.

It is quite cold here, going to show.

The President has directed the issue of warrants for the President has directed the issue of warrants for the President has directed upon a joint indistinct who were convicted upon a joint indistinct the December term, 1865, of the United Stalm District Court of the Southern District of New-York of defrauding the Government, and sentenced to insperisonment, the former for eighteen months, and the prisonment, the former for eighteen months, and the prisonment of the sentences to the sentences of the sentenc

prisonment, the former for eighteen months, and latter for one year.

The Scoretary of State, accompanied by nearly at his family, left here in the half-past air o'clock trayesterday evening to take the remains of his daughte to Auburn, where the interment will take place a Sciurday afternoon.